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Naples, June 1.

ALL the Veſſels which were embargoed, are at laſt ſailed in ſeparate Diviſions, without taking any Troops aboard here, and only Proviſions and Neceſſaries for Men and Horſe. The News from Reggio continues very favourable, and it is believed that the Sickneſs in thoſe Parts is at laſt totally extinct.

Leghorn, June 7. The Convoy that ſailed from Naples is, the greateſt Part of it, put into the Port of Baya, where they were a few Days ago.

Rome, June 12, *N. S.* The Body of Neapolitan Troops at Viterbo daily encreaſe by ſmall Parties from the Kingdom of Naples that join them, and a Motion has lately been obſerved in them as if they deſigned to march.

Genoa, June 12, *N. S.* On the 6th the Duke of Modena made his publick Entry into this City, attended by five Adjutant Generals, and ſixty Guards de Corps. The next Morning very early Orders were given by M. de Gages to that Part of the Army, which lay to the Eaſtward of the City, to begin their March over the Mountains Torraſſo, into the Valley of Polcevera, when they advanced their Piquets to Voltaggio, and fixed their Head Quarters at Campo Marone, nine Miles from hence: About 1500 are encamp'd in the Valley; the reſt of the Army is quartered in the Houſes up and down, and in the Suburbs. A Piquet Guard is placed at about 15 Paces from the out Gate of the City, who ſtop and examine People that go out and come in. The Officers of the Train, and about 400 Men, are quartered in San Pierre d'Arena, waiting the Arrival of the Artillery. It is ſaid, that their Muſter Rolls do not exceed 13,000 Men. The Army under Don Philip is all aſſembled at Albenga, except two Squadrons of the Guards de Corps and the Horſe Grenadiers, who eſcort the Ammunition, Powder, &c. Letters from St. Remo of the 8th mention, that 5000 French Infantry had already paſſed by, and five Battalions were ſtill there, and more expected, which were afterwards to be followed by the French Cavalry; but as yet it is uncertain what Number the whole Corps will conſiſt of, and whether they are to act ſeparate, or jointly with the Spaniards under Don Philip, who is to enter the Montferrat by the Way of Finale, after reinforcing M. de Gages with two Regiments of Horſe and one of Foot. Two Shebecks with Artillery have got ſafe to Oniglia, and we have juſt heard from Calvi, that nine large Neapolitan Veſſels loaden with Ammunition, &c. were got into that Port. By Letters of the 8th from Prince Lobcowitz's Army, it was to march the next Day from Firenzuola to paſs the River Po, and intended to fix the Head Quarters at Pavia. Letters from Milan of the 10th, mention the Arrival at the Auſtrian Camp of General Schulemburg, who was to have the Command, pro interim, of that Army, the Prince being recalled to Vienna. Lieutenant General Pallavicini was arrived at Mantua with Money for the Payment of theſe Troops, which, when join'd by two Regiments that are marching from the Mantuan, will be compleat 30,000 ſtrong. Orders have been given out for raiſing three Regiments more to compleat this Republick's Army to 30,000 Men.

Turin, June 12, *N. S.* Prince Lobcowitz has moved his Camp from Firenzuola, and paſſed the Po at Plaiſance, in order to advance towards Pavia, from whence he will repaſs that River, and march directly to Novi, it is hoped, by the 15th or 16th Inſtant: And the neceſſary Orders have likewiſe been ſent to the Body of Troops which the King of Sardinia is to furniſh, to be in Readineſs to join the Auſtrian Army under the Command of the Count de la Roque. Several Parties of the Enemy's Miquelets have appeared on the Bochetta; and we have Advice, that M. de Gages's Troops were paſſing with the utmoſt Diligence from the Riviera di Levante into the Valley of Polcevera; and that their Train of large Artillery was likewiſe putting in Readineſs to march. Upon this Intelligence, and a Reſolution taken by the Republick of Genoa to ſend a Body of her own Troops about the 15th or 16th Inſtant to encamp in the Neighbourhood of Novi, the King of Sardinia the Day before Yeſterday diſpatched his Adjutant General to Prince Lobcowitz, to repreſent to him the Neceſſity of haſtening his March. Don Philip's Army continues to advance towards the Marquiſate of Final; ſo that we expect every Day to hear of ſome Engagement. On the other Hand, we have a Detachment of 600 regular Troops, and about 1200 Militia in the Mountains in the County of Nice, under the Command of an experienced Officer, who has Orders to harraſs the French, who are obliged to paſs that Way into the Valley of Oniglia. The Vanguard of the French Troops, commanded by M. de Mirepoix, is reduced to great Extremities for Want of Bread. Count Pallavicini was arrived the 9th at Mantua, and Count Schulemburg about the ſame Time at Milan.

Florence, June 15, *N. S.* Upon the 11th Inſtant, his Majeſty's Ship the Rocheſter brought into the Port of Leghorn five Veſſels, and after a ſtay of ſome Hours only, put to Sea again; and the next Morning returned with Thirteen more, great and ſmall, ſome of which belong to the Convoy from Naples, and are laden with Proviſions, &c. for the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops in the State of Genoa, but as the Spaniſh

niſh Conſul has made Repreſentations that the ſaid Tranſports have been ſeized within the reach of the Cannon of the Port of Leghorn, it is not yet certain whether they can be deemed legal Captures. On the 9th and 10th Inſtant, the Auſtrian Army under Prince Lobcowitz decamped from Firenzuola, and encamped in the Neighbourhood of Pavia. The Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops under the Duke of Modena and M. de Gages continue in the Neighbourhood of the City of Genoa.

Journal of the Saxon Auxiliary Army in Bohemia, from the 17th to the 21ſt of June, N. S. dated from their Head Quarters at Johanniſdorff near Konigingratz.

Upon the 17th of June the Combined Army remained in the ſame Poſition that it had been in the Day before. We had Advice towards Noon, that the Pruſſians were advancing towards the Metau; and indeed we perceived that they were marching and countermarching the greateſt Part of the Night.

Upon the 18th they took Poſt between Skalitz and Neuſtadt directly oppoſite to, and very near us, ſo that we could diſcern Part of their Camp through the Woods and the Vallies, and we heard them fire ſeveral Pieces of Cannon.

Upon the 19th the Pruſſians detached a Corps of between 5 and 6000 Men beyond the Metau, and as we ſuſpected that the King's Intention was to turn on a ſudden towards Konigingratz, our Troops were ordered to march that Night, and accordingly the whole Combined Army, after having paſſed the Elbe at Konigingratz, entered

Upon the 20th in the Morning into Camp behind the Adler, about a Quarter of a League from the ſaid Town. This Camp is ſurrounded with Marſhes and Woods, ſo that in Caſe the Pruſſians attempt to attack us, they will find the Acceſs to us extremely difficult.

The Duke fixed his Quarters at Johanniſdorf, and Prince Charles his at l'Hotka, near the firſt Place, but probably we ſhall not continue here long, our Magazines being almoſt exhauſted.

Upon the 21ſt we had Advice that the Avant Guard of the Pruſſians had advanced the Day before to Diwez, from whence they filed off to the Right and Left, on one Side towards Bukonica, and on the other towards Slatina. This confirming us in our Suſpicions, that they were forming ſome Project againſt Konigingratz, Prince Charles ordered General Wallis and Nadaſti with their Huſſars to take Poſt on the other Side of the Elbe, and all the neceſſary Precautions were taken for the Defence of the ſaid Town, which is encompaſſed with one Wall only.

Leſſines Camp, June 20, N. S. General Pulteney was detach'd on the 12th at Night, with a thouſand Foot, two hundred Horſe, and a hundred Huſſars to a Village called Ronſen or Renay, within three Leagues of the Enemy's Camp, to bring in a Quantity of dry Forage, which had been left there, which he did without Interruption from the French, though they had a general Forage at not above a Mile's Diſtance from General Pulteney's Party, at which their King was preſent in Perſon.

Dreſden, June 23, N. S. On the 18th the Right Wing of the King of Pruſſia's Army extended to the Aupa below Skalitz, and the Left to the Metau, between Krtſchin and Neuſtadt. He that Day ſent 6000 Men over the latter River to Tſchernſchitz. The Left of the Combined Army reached then to Schurz, and the Right to Schmirſchitz with the Elbe in the Front. The Allies have Garriſons at Jaromitz and Konigingratz, and by this Poſition may prevent their Enemy from paſſing the Elbe on their Left, or from penetrating into the Circle of Chrudim on their Right. We are now credibly aſſured here, that the Pruſſians loſt between 7 and 8000 Men in the late Action in Sileſia. P. S. Since writing what is above, a Courier is arrived from the Allied Army, who gives an Account, that on the 19th at Ten at Night the Allies ſtruck their Tents, and marched till Three the next Day, to a Camp they had traced on this Side of Konigingratz.

Dreſden, June 25, N. S. The Duke of Weiſſenfels was informed on the 21ſt at Night, that the Pruſſians were raiſing a Battery, but it was uncertain whether againſt our Camp or the Town of Konigingratz. As this Place is not fortified for a long Defence, it is expected that our next Advices will be of a farther Retreat, probably to Pardubitz. The Duke has given Orders that the Artillery ſent from hence ſhould ſtay at Milnick. The Allies have as yet retreated in order and without any Loſs.

Journal of Count Bathiani's Army, from the 18th to the 25th of June.

June 18. The Army having paſſed the Lahne, marched in five Columns, and encamped at Burkartsfelden near Gieſſen. This Day we received Advice, that the Enemy was poſted about Bobenhauſen, againſt Oſtheim and Seligenſtadt, and had forbid, on Pain of Death, all Manner of Foraging, and had ordered 500 Waggons with four Horſes each, to tranſport their Forage and Sick to Arheiligen. It is reported, that the Garriſon of Hoecht is reinforced to 1500 Men, and that the Enemy is building at Worms a great Number of Ovens.

June 19. The Army marched in four Columns to Lambach, where the Head Quarters were.

June 20, *and* 21. The Army halted and received Bread and Forage. We have received Advice, that the Enemy having ſounded the River Mayne from Francfort to Mentz, had poſted Guards at ſuch Places where the River was fordable.

This Day the Enemy tranſported their Sick to Worms in 125 Waggons, and we hear that they are to be carried forward from thence to Landau.

The ſame Day 4000 Foot, Horſe, and Huſſars, arrived in the Neighbourhood of Offenback, one half of them forded the Mayne near Diedecheim, and marched towards Hoecht, and the other half did the ſame on the Left Side of the Mayne.

This Day the Enemy began to fortify and paliſade Eberſadt in the Bergſtraſſe, employing daily for this Purpoſe 100 Peaſants, and have pulled down ſome Houſes which were on an Aſcent, in order, as is pretended, to plant ſome Cannon there.

Lieutenant General Baroniay reports, that thoſe 2000 Men of the Enemy who paſſed the Mayne at Diedecheim, had formed themſelves into 12 Squadrons, and being provided with Infantry and four Squadrons of Huſſars, had made a Feint to march to Vilhel, and had actually fired on his advanced Poſts, but he having kept his Ground, and the Enemy perceiving that that Poſt was ſufficiently provided, returned to Hoecht by the Way of Bockenheim.

June

June 22. The Army marched in four Columns to Aichelſachſen, where the Head Quarters were, but this March was very fatiguing, on account of the heavy Rains that fell.

This Day we had Notice, that the Corps of 4000 Men which had march'd to Hoecht, returned again to the Army near Dieburg, and that their main Army had ſent a ſmall Corps of 7 to 8000 Men, which they gave out to amount to 16000 Men, towards Stockſtadt, which they called the little Army. That they had ſtopped all the Veſſels and Barges on the Mayne, and would forage on this Side of that River in the Neighbourhood of Dettingen and Oſtheim.

This Day we received Advice from Budingen, that 200 Horſe and Grenadiers, and ſome Independent Companies, had paſſed by Stockſtadt; that the Peaſants from Dettingen to Damm had been obliged to cut down and deſtroy all the Corn, &c.; and that this Detachment, on their Return over the Mayne, had plunder'd Dettingen.

June 23. The Army marched in two Columns from Aichelſachſen to Bierſtein; this March was very fatiguing, not only on account of the heavy Rains which had laſted 48 Hours, and ſtill continued, but alſo by reaſon of the Country being mountainous. At Four in the Afternoon the Army arrived at the Camp, but moſt of the Baggage did not come up.

We received Advice, that the Enemy had formed a regular Camp near Dieburg; that their Army conſiſted of about 35000 Men, and they had with them 114 great Cannon, 30 Regimental Pieces, and 22 Pontons, as alſo ſome other large Pieces of Artillery. That the Corps at Stockſtadt conſiſted of 8000 Men, and that they were all preparing to march in two or three Days to the Camp between Aſchaffenburg and Seligenſtadt; for this Purpoſe Aſchaffenburg is again occupied by 4000 Men, and at Hoecht only 400 Men are left to guard the Bridge.

June 24. The Army halted.

A great Corps of Count Traun's Army is already arrived at Orbe, the reſt will follow ſucceſſively.

And as the Enemy have not yet paſſed the Mayne, but on the contrary, the Army of Field Marſhal Bathiani advanced the 25th of June to Wachtersbach, nothing can prevent the Junction of the two Armies, which may be made with great Eaſe.

From the Camp near Preſſein, June 24.

P. S. The two Armies at Orbe and Wachtersbach are within an Hour's March from each other.

The Enemy might have prevented this Junction, by obliging both Armies to take ſeveral more Marches round about; but ſince they did not, it it believed that the Report of their Infantry being in a very bad Condition is true, and that therefore they will not hazard any thing in this montainous Country, where only the Foot can be of Uſe.

Berlin, June 26, *N. S.* The laſt Letters from our Army are dated the 18th from Nagorzani, near Nachod, a ſhort League from the combined Army. As his Pruſſian Majeſty is thought to deſign to attack the Enemy again, ſeveral Poſtilions are lodged upon the Roads to be in Readineſs to bring us the News of a ſecond Victory. It is now ſaid, that the whole Magdebourg Corps is to file off into this City, and afterwards to march to reinforce the Army in Bohemia, and that two Regiments of Wolfenbuttel and three others are to replace them in Garriſon at Magdebourg. The Remains of Hack's Regiment of Foot are expected here very ſoon to recruit, having ſuffered extremely in the late Action.

Hague, July 2, *N. S.* Count Podewils ſet out for Berlin early Yeſterday Morning, having firſt received, and introduced his Succeſſor, M. Ammon, who has given in his Credentials as his Pruſſian Majeſty's Reſident. M. Fogliani, the Sicilian Miniſter here, is making Diſpoſitions for quitting this Reſidence. The Right Honourable the Earl of Kildare, arrived here Yeſterday from England. Letters from Flanders by Thurſday's Poſt mention, that the French are making Preparations for the entire Demolition of the Works at Tournay. The Allied Army which was encamped between Leſſines and Aeth, is now encamped between the former of thoſe Places and Gramont.

Whitehall, June 25.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Robert Monro, Bart. to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot commanded by the late Major General Ponſonby.

His Majeſty has likewiſe been pleaſed to appoint ——— Napier, Eſq; to be Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General to the Forces in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

This Day is publiſh'd,

By J. Roberts, *in Warwick-Lane,*

(Price 1 *s.* Plain, Colour'd 2 *s.*)

AN Exact PLAN of the Attack of the High Allies againſt the French near the Village of *Fontenoy*, commanded by His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, on the 11th of May, N. S. 1745.

Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, June 25, 1745.

The Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich hereby give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 7th Day of Auguſt next, or as ſoon after as may be, will be lett on Leaſe for 21 Years at Salters Hall, in London, the following Lead Mines in the Derwentwater Eſtate, viz. Couperhole-head, Goangill, Nentsbury Green Ends, North Vein, Middle Vein, Gooddomgill Moſs, Nentheadfield, Dowpott-ſyke, Garrygill burn old Groves, Doddberry Dike-head, Hill Cloſe, Clargill Meadows, Clargill Cleugh-head, Caſhburn, Cornriggs, Gate Caſtle, Middle Syke, Scarr Ends, Lee Houſe, Low Birchey Bank, Broomberry Weſt of Tyne, Gillhouſe burn, Howburn Moſs, Parkgrove, Horſe-Edge Slattey Mea, Broomberry Eaſt of Nent, Guttergill, How blagill, High Birchey Bank, Roderup Cleugh, Greenhill Syke, or Green Cragg, Nentsberry-baggs, Green Caſtle, Baxton Edge, Balehill, or Farrenberry, North Vein of Fletcheris Foot, Brownley-hill, Long-Hole Head Eaſt End, Gallygill Syke, Windy-brow, Wellhopeknott, Dryburn, Rampgill-head near Kelluphead, Redgroves Edge, Blagill Green-ends, Burns in Tack, Hudgill-burn Longcleugh, Middle Cleugh, Fletchereſs, and Greengrove or Baud End. And on Wedneſday the 1ſt of January next, or as ſoon after as may be, at the ſame Place, will alſo be lett on Leaſe for 21 Years, a Colliery in Grindon Common in the Barony of Langley and County of Northumberland; to be entered upon at May-day next. And all Perſons deſirous to take any of the Lead Mines or Colliery, may give in their Propoſals in Writing, directed to Mr. Richard Horne, at the Pay Office in Broad ſtreet, London, or to Meſſ. Walton and Boag, at Ravenſworth Caſtle near Durham.

General Poſt-Office, June 22, 1745.

Theſe are to give Notice, that the Poſt will go every Night, (Sundays excepted) from London to Tunbridge-Wells,